

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

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LOUISVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 18, 1857.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICES — IN ADVANCE. — Daily Journal \$10; County Daily \$8; Tri-Weekly \$8; Weekly \$8; Evening \$8; Half-Yearly \$36; Weekly Bulletin \$1.

COPY PRICE. — In Advance—5 Country Dailies or Tri-Weekly \$25; Weekly—copy 2 years \$5; 2 copies 1 year \$5; 6 copies \$12; 15 copies or more \$150 each. Weekly Bulletin—11 copies for \$10.

Postage due and mail are payable in advance.

When the Daily, County, Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (said in advance at the time subscribed for) the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if party is good, it will be sent until paid.

Remitted by mail, "registered" letters, at our risk.

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One square, 10 lines, 10 lines
each.....\$1 00
One square, 10 lines, 10 lines
each additional in-
sertion.....\$6 00
Do, one week.....\$2 25
Do, two weeks.....\$3 50
Do, three weeks.....\$5 00
Standing card, four lines of less per annum.....\$15 00
One square, changeable each year.....\$15 00
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Advertisement published at intervals—\$1 for first insertion, and \$1 for each subsequent one.

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Advertisements not marked will be inserted one month and payment exacted quarterly; all others in advance. Yearly advertisers pay quarterly; all others in advance. Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriffs' and commissioners' sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or similar advertising, \$1 for each insertion.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half-price.

Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and general notices as advertisements.

Notices of deaths, obituaries, insertions, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; those only inserted at the discretion of the editors.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 15 cents for each continuance; each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packets for season of not over six months, \$12 for one boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.

Advertisers for steamboats in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above price.

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ADVERTISING RATES — IN WEEKLY JOURNAL. — Each square, 10 lines, less first insertion.....\$1 00
Each continuance.....\$6 00

Advertisements contained in the Weekly Bulletin, if they are continued also in the Weekly Journal, will be charged at the rate of 10 cents for each continuance; it is understood in Weekly Journal.

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires; otherwise we shall charge full done.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1857.

STATE AID TO INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. — We publish to-day the bill introduced at the last session of the General Assembly of Kentucky to extend the aid of the State to Internal Improvements. From the provisions of this bill the general features of the proposition for the application of State aid may be easily understood.

It is universally conceded that the construction of works of internal improvement, or even the completion of those already projected and in process of construction, would greatly promote the welfare of the whole State. The knowledge of this fact has become disseminated among our people. It is known that, in soil, climate, advantageous position, natural mineral and agricultural resources, and all the endowments of nature, Kentucky is at least equal, and in many respects superior to other States, which started long after Kentucky but have already left her far behind in the race of progress. There is no longer any doubt that this greater advancement of our neighboring States is attributable mainly and almost exclusively to internal improvements, by which every productive interest has been promoted and made remunerative in the highest degree.

The new States in the Northwest have received, unquestionably from this source, an impetus in wealth and population almost incredible, and the Southern States, all around us, have lately awakened to their true interests and have spurred up in the race of progress through the same agencies. Already they are beginning to reap the benefits of their action and feel the salutary influence of their works of internal improvement. Kentucky alone is still dormant. Her sister States, all around her, North, East, South, and West, have constructed, and are rapidly pushing to completion systems of railroads, which, like great arteries, pulsating with the life's blood of the Commonwealth, permeate their whole territories, adding vastly to the value of their lands and the wealth of their citizens in every city, town, and county. On every side they look to our very borders, and find in our gallant, noble, and chivalrous State an impassable barrier to their further progress.

All around us our enterprising neighbors are calling loudly upon us to arouse from the lethargy which has so long paralysed our efforts and join them in the onward march of improvement, but we do not hear; they stretch out their hands in supplication to us no longer to block up the great highway of nations, but we heed them not. The great lines of intercommunication between the East and the West, the North and the South, which should pass right through the heart of Kentucky, developing her inexhaustible resources and pouring wealth and plenty into her lap, are thus forced to go around her, and leave her isolated and helpless. The measureless deposits of coal and iron and other useful minerals which underlie whole counties are valueless for their inaccessibility. The vast forests of excellent timber which might be made to add immensely to the wealth of our State are left to decay because their products cannot be transported to mills or markets. Numberless fine water powers, which might furnish motors for whole cities of industrious manufacturers, are left to moulder idly in their mountain retreats, where commerce cannot reach them, and hundreds of thousands of acres of the finest and richest soil that ever yielded to the plow are left with the virgin mould as undisturbed as when it was trodden only by the fleet foot of the deer or the noiseless moccasin of the Indian hunter, because there are no means of conveying their rich harvests to a market.

All this backwardness, all this loitering behind our fellows, all this blocking up of the great avenues of national trade and commerce and this hoarding up in undeveloped primitiveness our vast natural resources, are the results of a want of the necessary works of internal improvements. The people of Kentucky are beginning to see and appreciate this great want, but they cannot spare from their ordinary pursuits all the means to supply it. They have already contributed largely for this purpose,

but not enough to complete their necessary enterprises or to keep pace with our more thrifty neighbors.

The internal improvements of the Northwestern States have been constructed chiefly by means of liberal grants of public lands by the Federal Government, and those of our Southern neighbors owe their progress principally to the aid extended to them by the States themselves. It is useless for us in Kentucky to expect to keep pace with them unless we avail ourselves of similar advantages. There is no prospect that we will be able to obtain any material aid for these purposes from the Federal Government, and there is no other resource but our own State.

Our works of internal improvement are already languishing for this aid. We want our railroads everywhere finished. We need the Louisville and Nashville road, the one to the Big Sandy, the one to Danville, the one to Memphis, the one to Maysville, the one to Covington, the one to the Cumberland Gap. We need the completion of the works on the Kentucky and Green rivers, and the improvement of the navigation of the Big Sandy, the Licking, and Cumberland rivers. Thus every portion of our whole State may be improved and its resources developed. All this can be done and more by the influence of State aid. Without it no new enterprises can be successfully instituted, and those already begun must drag their slow length wearily along.

This State aid can be provided in such manner as to expend for such purpose ten millions of dollars without adding *actually* one mill to the present rate of taxation. It is believed that, under our present constitutional regulations of the sinking fund, it, of itself, would be sufficient to pay off not only all the present indebtedness of the State but all of the proposed additional ten millions within thirty years; but, to avoid any contingency, ample provision can be made (and in the bill which we publish such provisions are made) by which, for each dollar of taxes imposed for internal improvement purposes, at least a corresponding amount would be deducted from the ordinary revenue tax, and the interest of the State in these works, thus aided to completion by her liberality, would in all probability become a source of actual profit and pour a continual income into the State treasury, contributing greatly to relieve our citizens from the burden of taxation instead of adding to it.

It is impossible within the limits of a single newspaper article to make even a passing allusion to the details of this proposition for State aid to internal improvements or to mention any considerable portion of the resultant benefits not only to particular localities but to the whole State at large. We wish to draw to the subject the attention of the people throughout the State, to urge it upon the candid consideration of every citizen without distinction and without reference to parties. It is a project with which partisanship has nothing to do, and we do not advocate it nor do we wish to see it advocated as a party measure. It is a subject which we consider of vital importance to the progress of our State in wealth and population and material development, and actually necessary to the welfare of our whole Commonwealth. We shall continue to keep it before the people and to present such reasons in its favor as we think will convince all who will read them of the utility, the profit, and the necessity for the prompt adoption of such a measure.

A CONTEMPLATED CIRCUMNAVIGATION. — We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday our gallant American friend Dr. Wm. McClure, of Boone county, Missouri, who intends circumnavigating the globe. He is to start from New York to Europe, and then about the world, visiting all points and scenes of interest, antiquity, and romance.

Dr. McC. is a farmer of intelligence, and during his extensive journey will especially direct his attention to the different departments of agriculture as they are developed and practiced throughout the country. In his long and far journeys we wish our friend all possible success and all purchasable pleasure.

BREAD FOR THE PASSOVER. — This interesting Jewish festival commences two weeks from to-day. Heretofore it has been the custom of our Israelitish friends in the city to obtain their supplies of unleavened bread from the city of New York, but the present year they have made arrangements at home. The bread, which is of a very peculiar character, is to be baked at the corner of Floyd and Green streets. A very large supply is requisite as the Jewish population in the city is quite numerous.

Mrs. Susan M. Adams died on Wednesday evening from the disease which has afflicted the persons who have recently stopped at the National Hotel in Washington. This lady stayed there on a recent journey from Savannah. A post mortem examination has been made, showing that "the stomach was partially eaten away; the bowels manifested symptoms of violent inflammation; the lungs were congested, and the kidneys severely affected."

FATAL ACCIDENT. — We understand that yesterday afternoon Morris O'Brien fell from his cart on the corner of Tenth and Walcutt streets. The cart, which was heavily laden with boulders, passed over his body, causing almost instantaneous death. The deceased was an Irishman by birth and aged 28 years.

Coroner Brian held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

We have heretofore neglected to notice the nominations of the American party in the Fifth ward. At a meeting last Saturday night, Messrs. Andrew Monroe and Wm. T. Weaver, who have so diligently served the interests of the city for the past year, were nominated for re-election to the Common Council.

Mr. E. S. Worthington was nominated for School Trustee.

Our Fire Department, which had been reduced to four working engines, has been greatly increased by the arrival from Cincinnati of the "Texas" engine, which has been kindly loaned to the Relief Company.

A negro named Golding has been committed to the Commercial Hotel, with all due *éclat*, Mr. Geo. C. Steele being the gallant and accomplished master of ceremonies.

Yesterday a Jew named Israel Blitz was arrested, charged with theft, and lodged in jail.

N. W. Thomas, a well-known merchant, has been nominated for Mayor by the Republicans and citizens of Cincinnati.

DELINQUENCY OF THE LATE CONGRESS. — The public is perhaps of the impression that because the late Congress expired without any of those scenes of drunkenness and brawling which in recent times have so frequently disgraced the last end of Congresses it was in most respects a very exemplary body, and at any rate expired with perfect propriety. If the public has any such impression it is most deplorably mistaken. The National Intelligencer, whose testimony upon a point of this kind is conclusive, employed the following strong language on the day after the termination of the session:

The existence of the Thirty-Fourth Congress of the United States came to an end yesterday forenoon under circumstances more discouraging—not to say blameable—than any which have ever before fallen under our observation.

We confess that so severe a judgment from a journal of such boundless, almost fantastic charity as the National Intelligencer took us at first glance somewhat by surprise, as it may take our readers.

It is, however, not more severe than merited. Emerging from the Intelligencer, it implies a vast deal more than it asserts, but its whole significance, direct and otherwise, is unquestionably just and fit.

The faithlessness of the late Congress is a standing theme of indignant amazement with those who closely watched its proceedings. The public business beyond all doubt was never before, not even on the eve or in the height of great national canvases, so recklessly sacrificed to personal and partisan interests.

All but the entire mass of the necessary and proper legislation before Congress was heedlessly neglected until the last hours of its existence, and then disposed of amidst such tumult and disorder and with such open and shameless disregard of the public interests as have had no parallel in the history of the National Legislature. Other Congresses, everybody is aware, have wronged and scandalized the people in this way before—it has become, indeed, a habitual thing—but the Congress that has just expired threw the enormities of its predecessors far into the shade. It aggravated a vice into a crime. It out-Congressed Congress. It surpassed its own corporate iniquity.

We do not presume to say exactly where the burden of this grave offense lies, but it must evidently lie somewhere with the majority of the members themselves, for, having the power, they of course are responsible for the abuse of it. The National Intelligencer is of the opinion that it does not lie with the chairmen of the leading committees, or with the Speaker of the House. It says on this point:

It would, however, be unjust if, while giving expression to the conviction forced upon us by the facts and circumstances thus designated, we did not except from the scope and application of our remarks the chairmen of the leading committees in both branches of Congress, as well as the able and impartial Speaker of the late House of Representatives, unsurpassed, if not unequalled, by any of his predecessors in the same responsible and exacting chair. If the dispatch of the public business was often impeded, and sometimes wholly frustrated, the fault cannot fairly be laid at their door, since the assiduity of the former, so far as they fell under his jurisdiction, was ably seconded by the efficiency of the latter.

By the formal specification of these exceptions, the Intelligencer doubtless intended to cast the dark burden upon the rest of Congress. It is a terrible weight of censure, but the country will undoubtedly approve it. The fault is a most atrocious one. And it is also a most pernicious one. There clearly must be an end to such Congressional delinquency or there will be an end to the respectability and usefulness of Congress. It is infamous. Unless a prompt and thorough reform in the method of transacting public business is adopted and faithfully pursued, Congress will speedily sink into bitter and universal contempt. It will become at once the curse and the laughing-stock of the country.

A BLOODY TRAGEDY IN CINCINNATI. — We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday our gallant American friend Dr. Wm. McClure, of Boone county, Missouri, who intends circumnavigating the globe. He is to start from New York to Europe, and then about the world, visiting all points and scenes of interest, antiquity, and romance.

A difficul-ty occurred at a coffee-house in Cincinnati on Sunday night. While liquor was being served, a man named Parker remarked that he wasn't afraid of any of them—Parker. "Perhaps you're not afraid of me," exclaimed the latter. "No, I am not," rejoined Bennett, when Parker immediately struck him a couple of blows with his fist. Bennett rushed towards him; Parker succeeded in drawing a pistol, and extending his arm around the person who stood immediately between him and his opponent, he fired, when the ball entered the right side of Bennett, breaking the second rib, and, passing through the lungs, lodged in the spine. The unfortunate young man died in about two hours.

A TERRIBLE DEATH. — The Cincinnati Commercial records a fearful accident which occurred in the town of Brooklyn, in this State, a short distance above Newport. Mr. Bricker, his wife and a little daughter were together in their apartment, when a large campfire lamp which was burning exploded, and the blazing fluid was scattered over every part of the room, and upon the dress of the child. The mother caught her in her arms, and flinging her underneath her on the ground, succeeded in smothering the fire. Thus she guarded her until her own dress became ignited, which in extinguishing, Mr. Bricker was severely burned, his arms and hands being absolutely charred. The poor woman lingered in hopeless agony until Sunday night, when she died.

Michael S. Gross, a worthy young man well known in this city, died a few days since in Indianapolis. He served faithfully and with distinction in Walker's Nicaraguan army. His remains were brought to this city for interment.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY. — A burglar attempted to enter a store on Fourth street, between Main and Market, Monday night, but was foiled in the enterprise. He was chased by one of the clerks and the police of that district.

The difference between the Governor of Alabama and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company in reference to the Alabama State loan has been adjusted on terms satisfactory to both parties.

St. Patrick's day was celebrated yesterday at the Commercial Hotel, with all due *éclat*, Mr. Geo. C. Steele being the gallant and accomplished master of ceremonies.

W. Stephens, Richmond, Ind.—Improved chuck for watch maker's lathe.

Samuel D. Warren, Lebanon, Ala.—Improvement in grain cradles.

Abner P. Wilson, Salem, Ill.—Improved self-regulating wind wheel.

Allen Comstock.—Design for cooking stove.

John E. Vedder, a respectable man residing in Chicago, who had been staying several days at the Metropolitan Hotel, in New York, left that house on Wednesday, the 4th inst., for the purpose, as he told the clerk in the office, of going to Brooklyn, to collect about \$10,000 which was due him there. This was about 11 o'clock in the morning, and nothing whatever has been heard of him since. This is the fourth mysterious disappearance from this house recently. Mr. Vedder's baggage still remains in his room.

SIXTH WARD NOMINATIONS. — At a meeting of the Falls City Council last night the following nominations were made for the April election:

Alderman—L. H. Rousseau.

Councilmen—R. F. Baird and Joseph Gilliss.

School Trustee—J. Clements.

The statement of Mr. Walter Gregory in the Cincinnati Gazette, a few days since, relative to a suit instituted against him in the Shelby Circuit Court, turns out to be incorrect. The following is the announcement of the clerk of the Shelby Circuit Court:

A suit is pending in the Shelby Circuit Court against Walter Gregory and others, the object of which is to establish the Shelby College Lottery, and to recover of Walter Gregory, arrears all due in the petition to be due by him, on contracts made by him in reference to said Lottery.

**WILLIAM A. JONES,
Clerk Shelby Circuit Court.**

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

PORLTAND TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office at Portland, Delline's Drug Store, on the wharf.

Office at Shippingport, in the Canal Office.

Office at Louisville, Union Telegraph Office.

There were 5 feet 1 inch water in the canal last evening, it having receded two inches in the twenty-four hours ending last evening. It commenced raining a little after dark last night, but it was off but short continuance.

The steamers Crescent and Queen City were aground yesterday on Gr

EVENING BULLETIN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 18, 1857.

CRIME NEAR BOSTON. — Hosea Briggs, a manufacturer of ladies' shoes in Stoughton, Mass., has been arrested charged with having procured the death of his wife by poisoning. He was assisted in the crime by Miss Adeline Drake, who resided in his house.

Developments have been made in Framingham of criminal intimacy between a wealthy sea captain and the wife of a harness-maker. The wife of the sea captain discovered her husband's base conduct, and having accused him of his defection, he abused her very outrageously, causing a premature delivery. The harness-maker it appears was cognizant of the conduct of his wife, and had been in the habit of making a traffic of her person.

NEGROES NOT CITIZENS. — By virtue of a provision of the constitution of New York, negroes owning a freehold worth \$250 have the right of suffrage. In Rhode Island, negroes enjoy this right without property qualification. But, inasmuch as the constitution of Rhode Island restricts the right to "citizens of the United States," the late decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, that negroes are not citizens of the United States, disfranchises many Rhode Island voters. In order to remedy this, a bill is to be introduced in the General Assembly of that State, providing for such an amendment of the State constitution as will restore to those thus disfranchised the right which they have hitherto enjoyed.

THE CLAY MONUMENT. — At a meeting of the stockholders of the Clay Monument Association, held in Lexington last Saturday, the Board of Directors reported that they had selected the design of Mr. Julius W. Adams. Only three bids were made for the work, and the contract was given to Mr. John Haly, of Frankfort. The foundation will be immediately commenced, and the corner-stone laid with appropriate ceremonies on the 4th of July. Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge is to deliver the oration. Gen. Leslie Combs is to be marshal of the day.

The Courier and Enquirer calls attention to a singular and probably unforeseen effect of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. Unless two-thirds of a crew are American citizens, the vessel becomes subject to foreign tonnage dues. It has been quite common for our shipping masters to hire a whole crew of negroes, who are now decided not to be American citizens; consequently the vessels will be liable to foreign tonnage dues.

FATAL ACCIDENT. — On the 10th instant at Pott's Mills, in Jessamine county, Robert Teater, about 11 years old, had his head shot off by a young man named Taylor, of Garrard county, who accidentally discharged a gun at him.

The navy appropriation act of the recent session authorizes an increase of the personnel of the navy from 7,500 to 8,000. It also authorizes the construction of five sloops-of-war, with screw propellers.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD. — This road is now open to Macon, in Mississippi, one hundred and ninety-seven and a half miles from Mobile. The chief engineer sums up the present state of the road thus:

The net earnings of the past year are equal to nearly 4% per cent. on the cost to Macon and upwards of 6 per cent. on the average length in operation during the year. Of the remaining distance of 275½ miles of the main line to Columbus, Ky., 242½ miles are ready for the track, the timbers for laying which are delivered on 113 miles, and the company have on hand and arriving more than 100 miles of iron. The balance of the graduation, masonry, and bridging is under contract and progressing, and will be completed in time for the track.

NAPOLEON. — The name of the original family of the present British Minister at Washington was Lenox, and is said to have been changed in this manner far back in the centuries:

One of the ancient Earls of Lenox in Scotland had three sons. The eldest succeeded him in the Earldom of Lenox; the second was named Donald, and the third, Gilchrist.

The then King of Scots was engaged in wars, and amongst those who were commanded to serve him was the Earl of Lenox, who, keeping his eldest son at home, sent his second son (Donald) to serve for him.

This battle went hard for the Scots, who were forced to lose ground—and at last to run away, which being perceived by Donald, he pulled his father's standard from the bearer thereof, and valiantly encountered the foe. Being well followed, he repulsed the enemy and changed the fortune of the day, whereby a great victory was got. After the battle the King said unto him—"You have all done valiantly, but there is one among you who hath no pier—and calling Donald to his presence, in regard to his worthy service, he gave him in augmentation of honor, to change his name from Lenox to Napier, and gave him the lands of Gosford, &c.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS. — The Philadelphia Bulletin thus corrects the current rumor respecting the loss of the original copy of this precious "legacy":

The original draft was never in the possession of government, but was published in the newspapers, then published in this city by Mr. Claypoole. The latter had it "set up" without damaging the "copy." The manuscript was carefully preserved by Mr. C., and in 1849 or '50 it was offered at public sale in this city, then in the hands of Mr. Claypoole, Congress enacting a law to prohibit the sale of manuscripts, and finding it was knocked off to James Lenox, Esq., of New York, for a sum exceeding two thousand dollars. Mr. L. had some exact copies of the address made for his friends, but the great original still remains in his possession. We trust that this explanation will relieve the patriotic indignation of those who evinced so much anxiety concerning the important document.

THE MURDERER OF DR. BLACKBURN ARRESTED. — Last week we gave a brief account of the murder of Dr. Blackburn, in Cairo, by Dr. D. T. Smith. Dr. S. made his escape. Last Sunday he was arrested in Mississippi county, Mo., by two young men named Harris and Bryant.

Several attempts had been made to arrest Smith by the citizens of Missouri, whose suspicions had been excited by his unaccountable conduct, yet who were ignorant of the murder in question. He kept them at bay with his revolver—threatening to put a ball through the body of any person who overstepped the limits he defined.

Overcome finally by fatigue, he sought a cabin, begged the use of a room and bed, and, barricading the only entrance to the room, he fell asleep. Here Harris and Bryant came upon him, broke open the door, and, before he had sufficiently aroused himself from his slumber to use his revolver with precision, dealt him a blow over the head with a gun, which knocked him senseless to the floor. He was then bound and brought to Cairo, but such now is his condition from the wound inflicted upon his head by his captors, and his exposure night and day in the swamps of Missouri, that by some his life is despaired of.—*Mound City Emporium.*

In a town on the upper Mississippi river a clergyman recently married a young couple, and, after the ceremony was over, wished the bride a pleasant journey down the "stream of life." "I hope so," said she, innocently; "but I've heard there was a great deal of fever on the river now, and I hope we shan't ketch none of it on the way down!"

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]
WASHINGTON, March 14, 1857.
The Office-Seekers—A Few Things About Them—Ad-journal of the Senate, etc.

The leading office-seekers in Washington are exceedingly perplexed, just now; though, while the places which they covet are in abeyance, they can all move; and this, as the hymn tells us, "bears the fainting spirit up."

There is much difficulty in arranging the California appointments, there being no less than five anxious applicants for the collectorship of San Francisco; and so of the other executive "fat things" in that State.

It should be mentioned, as a fact, that not a few office-holders are as ardently striving to retain their places as others are to succeed them. "Let him thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall."

Col. Sam. Medary has been confirmed as Governor of Minnesota; but as the people of that Territory will, in the course of the ensuing year, be admitted into the Union as a State, he will have a "short reign," but we cannot say it will be "a merry one."

A desperate effort is being made to hoist Geary from his seat as the Governor of Kansas. As to whether this will be done depends upon the respectability and importance of the men who are engaged in this patriotic undertaking.

The official publication does not say whether Col. Peter G. Washington was dismissed or not from the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, but Philip Clayton has been appointed and confirmed by the Senate as his successor. Mr. Clayton was appointed Second Auditor by the Taylor-Fillmore administration; and, although several times during the Presidency of General Pierce, he came near having his head cut off, he has, by good luck, succeeded to a higher post. Some of the "Old Hunker," unalterable, untutored, Democrats murmur not a little; but there is no remedy for them.

The commission of Thomas K. Smith having expired, Lewis W. Siford has been appointed in his stead, United States marshal for the Southern district of Ohio. This is one among other similar acts, which props up the truth of my former assertion that, on the expiration of the terms of commissioned Federal officers, the places were to be filled, as a general rule, by new men. The re-appointments are the exceptions to the policy, and are governed by irretrievable circumstances.

The Senate adjourned to-day, at 1 o'clock, until the first Monday of December next. Previous to doing so, they elected the Hon. Thomas J. Rush *pro tem.* of the body; a usage which has always been observed on similar occasions. This is required in view of an event which may possibly happen, namely: the death of the President of the United States. In that case it is known that the Vice President would fill the vacancy; and hence it becomes necessary to provide a presiding officer for the Senate to meet such a contingency.

Most of the Senators have made arrangements for departing, homeward, this afternoon, or Monday.

VERITAS.

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

LOUISVILLE AND HER RAILROAD CONNECTIONS WITH THE INTERIOR.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

A feeling that probably might be charged to selfishness has induced me to offer to the enterprising and business portion of the city of Louisville a few thoughts for their consideration.

It is known probably to a goodly number of you that the Maysville and Lexington railroad is completed only in part. The part completed stretches from Lexington to Paris; the remainder unfinished, but the heaviest and greater part of the grade and masonry completed.

Now all that part of the country north of Paris and east and west of the line of unfinished road, including the northern part of Bourbon, the eastern part of Harrison, all Nicholas, Bath and a great part of Fleming, the northwestern part of Clark and Montgomery counties, is without facilities for railroad travel, and transportation. Therefore they must undergo the inconvenience of crossing the Maysville and Lexington turnpike road in and about Millersburg, Bourbon co., Ky., to Cynthiana, to the Covington and Lexington railroad—a distance of 12 miles from Millersburg. This point on the Covington road reached, places them within a few hours' travel of Cincinnati, which gives to the latter a precedence in point of trade that might be turned to good account in our own State if wisely looked after.

Kentucky, with the commercial advantages of a city like Louisville, cannot find it to her interest,

where facilities for travel and transportation are equal to, if not better than, her own marts. It is not her disposition to do so. She boasts of her own, not undervalued either, and has for her motto "Excellence." Such advantages to the pent up parts of northern Kentucky specified as will enable her to reach you will be readily touched and she will pour in upon you her wealth. She is rich in the products of the soil, and has the will, if those great veins of travel were extended her, to meet you socially and commercially, and will do it.

Now all that part of the country north of Paris and east and west of the line of unfinished road, including the northern part of Bourbon, the eastern part of Harrison, all Nicholas, Bath and a great part of Fleming, the northwestern part of Clark and Montgomery counties, is without facilities for railroad travel, and transportation. Therefore they must undergo the inconvenience of crossing the Maysville and Lexington turnpike road in and about Millersburg, Bourbon co., Ky., to Cynthiana, to the Covington and Lexington railroad—a distance of 12 miles from Millersburg. This point on the Covington road reached, places them within a few hours' travel of Cincinnati, which gives to the latter a precedence in point of trade that might be turned to good account in our own State if wisely looked after.

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where facilities for travel and transportation are equal to, if not better than, her own marts. It is not her disposition to do so. She boasts of her own, not undervalued either, and has for her motto "Excellence." Such advantages to the pent up parts of northern Kentucky specified as will enable her to reach you will be readily touched and she will pour in upon you her wealth. She is rich in the products of the soil, and has the will, if those great veins of travel were extended her, to meet you socially and commercially, and will do it.

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A. J. MORRISON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, HARNESS,
AND
Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,
&c., &c., &c.

Main Street, between Sixth and Seventh, above Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

THE above articles, and many others not enumerated, are of our own manufacture, made out of the best materials and in point of workmanship, elegance, and durability, will vie with any manufactured in the United States. Persons in want of a superior Trunk or beautiful suitcases are invited to inspect our stock before making their selection. Increased advantages offered to the trade, and pecuniary inducements extended to cash purchasers.

A. J. MORRISON & CO.

RWARD!

DROWNED in Mound River on March 21, instant, about one mile below Rock Hill, Ky., William H. Kintner, about 1 foot 1 inch high, and black hair; had on dark striped casimere jacket, brown casimere vest, supposed to be without coat; his name is marked on his underclothes; also on his person a gold hunting watch, steel fob chain with gold hook.

I will pay on recovery and delivery of his body an amount exceeding in value all values found on his person.

JACOB L. KINTNER,
Rock Haven, Ky.

marks bdb&wif

COAL! COAL!

I HAVE a good supply of PITTSBURG COAL on hand and am ready to sell and deliver at the lowest market price. Office on Third street, between Market and Jefferson, west side.

Also, some empty Coal-Boats and Coal-Boat Lumber.

m11&b1m

JOHN H. HOWE,

Sign, House, and Fancy Painter, Imitator of all kinds of Wood and Marble. Mixed Paints, Glass, Putty, &c., for sale.

Terminals made to suit customers both as to rates and times.

Office No. 312 Green street, first door east of Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

f28&b1j&b

HOW IS IT

EVERYBODY wants once of TROXEL'S beautiful AMERICAN PIANOS, and the different human names gotten up by artists to deceive the public are considered attention, but now they have ascertained how easily it is to be humbugged even by a name, as all other pictures made on glass in Louisville except at Troxel's Pianos are hermetically sealed, not so beautiful, and liable to fade.

Citizens and strangers are particularly invited to call before going elsewhere.

Instructions given in the art for \$20.

Also, rights for sale to operate in Kentucky.

W. L. MOORE, Lithographer,

Main st., between Second and Third, over Howe's Printing Telegraph Office.

BANKING HOUSE OF HUTCHINGS & CO.,
Corner of Main and Bullitt streets.

WE are receiving one per cent. Tennessee currency the following Free State Banks:

MERCANTILE BANK, Nashville; do;

BANK OF NASHVILLE, do;

CITY BANK, do;

BANK OF COMMERCE, do;

TRADE BANK, do;

BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Chattanooga;

WESTERN BANK, Tenn., Clarksville.

413 bdb&wif HUTCHINGS & CO.

C. S. MALTBY'S OYSTER REPOSITORY,

No. 62 Third st., bet. Main and Market.

RECEIVING DAILY PER EXPRESS FRESH OYSTERS, in LARGE AND SMALL CANS.

Also, Spiced Oysters, Pickled Oysters, Cove Oysters, Fresh Lobsters, Pickled Lobsters, Sardines, Pickles, Sauces, Ketchups, &c., &c.

JOHN A. McLAUGHLIN, Agent for C. S. Maltby.

ms j&b

COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the business heretofore experienced, informs them that he has just opened a Coal Yard, opposite the corner of Main and Green streets, where by strict attention and punctuality, he will be still hope to receive a large share of public patronage.

He keeps always on hand a large assortment of Pittsburgh and Youghalgheny Coal, that is warranted to be what it is represented.

He keeps the best Pittsburg Nut Coal, delivered to any part of the city for 5 cents per pound, used by some of the first families; none better for steam.

Also, an office on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh.

E. F. LEEZER.

VOGT & KLINK.

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks, and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices.

No. 72 Third street, near Market, Louisville, Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B. Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior manner.

517 wjl&d&bt

Saddlery Warehouse.

A LARGE assortment of SADDLES, HARNESS, and CANTRUPS made up and purchased for cash and can therefore be sold low at C. PROAL'S.

70 Third st., between Main and Market.

WALKER'S EXCHANGE.

THE undersigned, having sold his Exchange and Restaurant Hotel to Messrs. Cavein & Hobkirk, takes this opportunity to return thanks to his friends and the public for the generous support extended to his establishment for the last twenty years, and would recommend his successors as being worthy of their patronage.

Respectfully, W. H. WALKER.

oct1 j&b

HAVING purchased from W. H. Walker the above popular establishment, we solicit a share of that patronage so liberally extended to our predecessors, and will conduct the business in its original liberal style and elegance under the firm of JOHN CAULIN & CO.

oct1 j&b

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and

PIANO WARD-RUMS to the corner of Main and Sixth street, Reynolds' new block.

ENTRANCE on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of same.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets, Jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

HAVING increased our facilities, we are

now enabled to turn out ten to twelve

Pianos per week. We would respectfully inform our wholesale and retail purchasers

that we hope for the future to be able to supply the increased demand for instruments.

As regards the merits of our Pianos we would respectfully refer to the fact, for the last five years, we have received the HIGHEST AWARDS when placed in competition with the Premium Pianos of New York and Boston.

Finishing and Piano Workrooms corner of Main and Sixth streets.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets, Jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF NEW CARPETS, RUGS, &c.

LATEST Importation, by

C. DUVAL & CO.,

56 Main street, between Second and Third.

WE are in receipt, by express and otherwise, of several

large and choice additions to our superstock of

Carpets and general Household Furnishings, to which we will give the special attention of purchasers. Among those lately received and those on hand, entirely new, will be found

Rich Saxon Velvets of superb English make;

Do do do Medallion, do do;

Do Patent Mosaic Brussels, 6-cord frame;

Do American Brussels and Tapestry;

Together with a splendid variety of superb Mosaic, Patent Turkey, and Persian Carpets, and all the different kinds of Paper, Hall, and Persian Mats.

The above goods are all of the newest designs, best material, durable colors, and at prices the same as in any of the Eastern markets.

C. DUVAL & CO., Carpet Warehouse, 56 Main st., above Third.

Press Hats, LOUISVILLE MANUFACTURE.

THE place to get the prettiest, finest, and best Hat is at the establishment of

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods.

COLLECT and CIVIL PERIODICALS are

represented here, we have in stock the largest, best, and cheapest stock of goods;

in our line of, and any house in the West, and we pledge ourselves to sell them at a less price than any other establishment in the city.

ms j&b PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE—Nails, Screws, Tacks, Buttons, Locks, Hinges, Pulleys, Cord, Wire, Blind Fasteners, Brass Goods, &c., wholesale and retail by

A. MCBRIDE, 455 Third st.

mechanics' tools of every description for sale

wholesale and retail by

A. MCBRIDE, 455 Third st.

RECEIVED THIS morning by Express—

Plain black Silks;

Striped colored do;

Plaid colored do;

Checkered do;

Striped do;

Flannel and ribbed Ribbons;

Woolen and silk Bonnets;

Do Kid Gloves, Embroidery, &c.

All of which we offer at very low rates.

MARTIN & PENTON,

Formerly Robinson, Martin, & Co.,

56 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

ms j&b

FOR

Smithing, Brazing, Smelting,

Milling, Mining, &c.,

Portable, convenient, and good;

for sale by

A. MCBRIDE.

MARTIN & PENTON

HAVE on hand—

New York Mill Shirts;

Lonsdale and water-twist shirts;

Semper Ideu and Hope shirts;

Richardson's, Dunbar's, &c., Family Linens;

Bleached and Brown Cotton Sheetings, all widths;

High and Low Threaded Cotton and Flannel Toweling;

All which we offer at very low rates.

MARTIN & PENTON,

Formerly Robinson, Martin, & Co.,

56 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

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FOR

Smithing, Brazing, Smelting,

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A. MCBRIDE.

C. DUVAL & CO.

MECHANICS' TOOLS of every description for sale

wholesale and retail by

A. MCBRIDE, 455 Third st.

ms j&b

LATEST NEWS.

THERMOMETER.

6 P. M. 12 P. M. 7 A. M. 12 M.

60 54 52 47

BAROMETER.

Last night, 12 o'clock : To-day, 12 o'clock.

29.58 29.62

We are indebted to Mr. Beeler, the attentive

clerk of the Antelope, for late papers and copies of

the manifest and me morandum.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Miss Logan.—Not one of the large and refined audience who witnessed the representation of *The Hunchback* at our Theater last night can doubt the dramatic power of this lady. Her personation of the character of Julia in that admirable play was received with a warmth and depth of applause which put this point at least beyond all question. It was pronounced a master-piece by acclamation. And it deserved even more than the passionate applause it received. We have rarely witnessed a more perfectly satisfying representation upon any stage. In fidelity to the author's conceptions, in fidelity to nature, in strength and felicity of artistic expression, in grace and energy and thrilling beauty of utterance, and in that undefinable magnetism which charms away the sense of scenic artifice and illusion, it left absolutely nothing to be desired. It was brimful of genius and fascination. Whatever slight faults of manner, if any, Miss Logan may have inadvertently fallen into are, when compared with her undisputed excellence, but as vapors flitting abhorr the shining disk of the Sun, and, like them, are instantly transmitted into the abounding splendor. Her gifts are too high and too vital to be obscured by the shadow of any mere passing habit. Her genius, like her life, is too noble and beautiful to tolerate aught less perfect than itself.

Miss Logan appears to-night as Juliet, and will of course be greeted by an overflowing house.

THE JOHN GAULT.—This new steamer leaves on her first trip to-day. She goes to the Wabash river, but after her return, will go into the Nashville trade as a regular packet. Her hull, which was built by Mr. T. G. Nadal, of this city, has a beautiful model, and reflects credit on the builder. The machinery was constructed by Roach & Long, the cabin by McClaran & Cogshall, and copper and sheet-iron works by Wright & Bridgeford. Her cabin is very neatly furnished, the carpets, curtains, &c., being supplied by Hite & Small, and the upholstery by Mr. J. A. Dickinson. She can carry five hundred tons of freight.

The John Gault was built for and under the superintendence of Capt. Jos. Bunce, but, as he has since become interested in the steamboat agency business, she has been placed in charge of Capt. Gwathmey, who is favorably known to all of our citizens. Messrs. Tong & Mullen officiate at the desk and are well qualified.

GREAT OVERFLOW IN THE ARKANSAS.—The Memphis Bulletin, of the 13th, says:

We learn from a gentleman direct from Arkansas river, that it has overflowed its banks, carried away the levees, inundating the whole lower country, and destroying property to the amount of from \$50,000 to \$100,000. He states that the levees at the head Cypress Bend, at Berryville, and above there, and along Red Fork Bayou, are nearly all carried away, and that whole plantations are covered with water. The river, he states, is higher than the big rise of 1844. He thinks the damage would have been much less had not the levees been built so near the bank of the river, so they would not have caved in so readily.

SPiritualism.—The Boston Atlas records the following case:

In the police court yesterday, before Judge Russell, Samuel W. Gray and Mrs. Philana Upham were brought up to answer to the charge of murder, upon the complaint that they feloniously assaulted Josephine Augusta Gray, by inflicting upon her sundry cold shower-baths by force and violence, and by fastening her limbs to a board, thereby stopping the circulation of the blood and causing death. Fixed in this manner, she had to lie perfectly straight, being unable to move either her hands or arms in any direction. This instrument of torture is now in the hands of the police. The father states that he was directed by the "spirits" to inflict punishment upon the child. He is a man upwards of fifty years old, and has been employed as a lamplighter by the city in South Boston. Mrs. Upham is about the same age.

SPAIN.—The London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser gives the following view of affairs in Spain. It confirms the opinion we expressed some weeks ago:

From Spain there is nothing new. The question still seems to be whether Narvaez shall be allowed to remain in office and keep up a form of constitutional government, or be at once dismissed to make way for a pure absolutism. The Queen and the clergy are said most earnestly to desire the latter, and its installation is probably only delayed for a few months. Meanwhile great ardor is displayed for an attack upon Mexico, where the alleged outrages of Alvarez upon the Spanish residents serve as a pretext for assailing the anti-clerical government of Gen. Consonor.

A BILL TO EXTEND STATE AID TO INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Governor of Kentucky, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to subscribe, in the name of the State, at a sum not to exceed ten thousand dollars per mile, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter provided, to the capital stock of each railroad company which has been or may be incorporated in this State.

Sec. 2. That such subscription shall not be made to the capital stock of any railroad company until the Governor assured shall be satisfied that at least twenty-five miles of the road, or a part of the term of service of the State, or a part of the time to which the State, at the time of the passage of this act, the graduation and bridging of said road may be already finished, has been fully graded and bridged, and otherwise made ready for the hauling and superstructure, nor until said company shall agree that said subscription shall be applied to the purchase of additional stock, from time to time, to make such additional subscription, in like manner, to the capital stock of said company to the amount of ten thousand dollars per mile, for the purpose of making an additional road, and connecting five miles of said road, as provided in the preceding section, unless a shorter distance shall reach a station or the terminus of said road, in which case said subscription shall be made for such distance.

Sec. 3. That if any railroad company obtaining the benefit of the preceding sections of this act shall make it appear to the satisfaction of the Governor that it has used, in laying the track of its road, iron rails manufactured within this state from iron ore mined within this state, it shall be the duty of the Governor to subscribe to the capital stock of said company, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter provided, to the capital stock of each railroad company which has been or may be incorporated in this State.

Sec. 4. That if any railroad company obtaining the benefit of the preceding sections of this act shall make it appear to the satisfaction of the Governor that it has used, in laying the track of its road, iron rails manufactured within this state from iron ore mined within this state, it shall be the duty of the Governor to subscribe to the capital stock of said company, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter provided, to the capital stock of each railroad company which has been or may be incorporated in this State.

Sec. 5. That whenever the Governor shall be satisfied that any railroad company contemplated by this act has brought itself within the provisions of the preceding section, it shall be his duty to subscribe as aforesaid to the capital stock of said company to the amount of ten thousand dollars per mile, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter provided, to the capital stock of each railroad company which has been or may be incorporated in this State.

Sec. 6. That the b-nce of this act shall not extend to any company for which it may have the track of its road completed and laid at the time of the passage hereof, nor to any company until the Governor shall be satisfied that its road is to be at least fifty miles in length, or an connecting link between longer lines, or an extension of a longer line of railroad.

Sec. 7. That the subscription or subscriptions, hereinbefore mentioned, for, when made, shall entitle the State to a preferred stock, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually by the said company between the 1st and 20th days of June and December of each year.

Sec. 8. That should any of said railroad companies have made or cause to make any mortgage, deed of trust, or other lien upon their road, such mortgage, deed of trust, or other lien shall have no effect whatever to impair or mod-

ify the prior lien herein provided to secure the State subscription for stock, and the dividends accruing thereon, but the right of the State to full payment and preference to all other creditors and stockholders shall ever remain inviolate.

Sec. 9. That the subscription provided for herein shall be made to such companies, from time to time, as shall first satisfy the Governor that they are entitled to the same by having complied with the terms and conditions of the preceding sections of this act, and shall be paid by said companies from time to time, exclusively in payment for the building, superstructure, stations, rolling stock, and equipments of their respective roads.

Sec. 10. That the amount to be subscribed under the foregoing provisions of this act shall not exceed in the aggregate \$500,000, seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, or more than one-third of which shall be paid in any one year.

Sec. 11. That as each company claiming the benefit of this act shall, from time to time, make it appear that it has entitled to the same, and shall pay to the State, for the amount to be paid, a small draw or cause to be drawn, a warrant on the treasurer in favor of said company, for the amount to which said company may be entitled under the provisions of this act, and he shall take from said company a certificate of capital stock to a like amount as provided for in section 7 of this act.

Sec. 12. That for the purpose of providing the means necessary to carry out the provisions of the preceding sections of this act, the Governor shall, from time to time, as may be required, execute and issue the coupon bonds of the State, having thirty years to run, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July in each and every year, which said bonds he may sell at any rate he can obtain for the same, not less than par, but the whole amount of said bonds so issued shall not exceed, in the aggregate, the sum of (\$7,500,000), seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, nor shall the amount of any bond or bonds issued exceed one-third part of said aggregate sum herein provided to be issued.

Sec. 13. That upon the first subscription of stock in any railroad company under this act, the Governor shall appoint two men to be directors, one to be elected by the stockholders of said company, which directors, as appointed, shall have been stockholders in said company for at least three months previous to their appointment, and they shall serve as directors until the end of the next session of the General Assembly subsequent to their appointment, and thereafter the Governor, by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint said directors, whose term of office shall be two years.

Sec. 14. That for each railroad company, which shall receive the benefit of this act, shall report to the General Assembly, at each annual session, a statement of its road, the number of stockholders, the amount of stock held by other stockholders,

See. 15. That whenever a dividend is paid upon the stock subscribed by the state in any railroad company under this act, the stockholders shall be entitled to all compensation due upon their stock, and shall be entitled to a dividend on the capital stock of said company, unless the net profit of the business of the company and its financial condition otherwise shall, in the opinion of the board of directors, warrant the payment of said dividend in money. Proceeds of the stock shall, at the rate of one-half per centum per annum, be added thereto, per annum upon the stock held by it, if a larger dividend be declared upon that held by other stockholders.

Sec. 16. That it shall be the duty of the Governor, between the 1st and 10th days of January of each year, to have a general statement of the stock held by other stockholders for under this act, and to issue a dividend on the capital stock of said company, unless the net profit of the business of the company and its financial condition otherwise shall, in the opinion of the board of directors, warrant the payment of said dividend in money. Proceeds of the stock shall, at the rate of one-half per centum per annum, be added thereto, per annum upon the stock held by it, if a larger dividend be declared upon that held by other stockholders.

Sec. 17. That for the purpose of providing the means necessary to carry out the provisions of the preceding sections of this act, the Governor shall, from time to time, as may be required, execute and issue the coupon bonds of the State, having thirty years to run, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July in each and every year, which said bonds shall be issued for the amount of the net profit of the business of the company and its financial condition otherwise shall, in the opinion of the board of directors, warrant the payment of said dividend in money. Proceeds of the stock shall, at the rate of one-half per centum per annum, be added thereto, per annum upon the stock held by it, if a larger dividend be declared upon that held by other stockholders.

Sec. 18. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, the Governor shall, from time to time, as may be required, execute and issue the coupon bonds of the State, having thirty years to run, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July in each and every year, which said bonds shall be issued for the amount of the net profit of the business of the company and its financial condition otherwise shall, in the opinion of the board of directors, warrant the payment of said dividend in money. Proceeds of the stock shall, at the rate of one-half per centum per annum, be added thereto, per annum upon the stock held by it, if a larger dividend be declared upon that held by other stockholders.

Sec. 19. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, the Governor shall, from time to time, as may be required, execute and issue the coupon bonds of the State, having thirty years to run, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July in each and every year, which said bonds shall be issued for the amount of the net profit of the business of the company and its financial condition otherwise shall, in the opinion of the board of directors, warrant the payment of said dividend in money. Proceeds of the stock shall, at the rate of one-half per centum per annum, be added thereto, per annum upon the stock held by it, if a larger dividend be declared upon that held by other stockholders.

Sec. 20. That for the purpose of raising money sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds held by the State, from time to time, as the money may be needed to pay for the work done, to execute and issue, to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate \$500,000, seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, or more than one-half of which shall be paid in cash, and another half in stock, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter provided.

Sec. 21. That for the purpose of paying for these river improvements the Governor is authorized, from time to time, to execute and issue, to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate \$500,000, seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, or more than one-half of which shall be paid in cash, and another half in stock, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter provided.

Sec. 22. That for the purpose of raising money sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds held by the State, from time to time, as the money may be needed to pay for the work done, to execute and issue, to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate \$500,000, seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, or more than one-half of which shall be paid in cash, and another half in stock, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter provided.

Sec. 23. That for the purpose of raising money sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds held by the State, from time to time, as the money may be needed to pay for the work done, to execute and issue, to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate \$500,000, seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, or more than one-half of which shall be paid in cash, and another half in stock, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter provided.

Sec. 24. That for the purpose of raising money sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds held by the State, from time to time, as the money may be needed to pay for the work done, to execute and issue, to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate \$500,000, seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, or more than one-half of which shall be paid in cash, and another half in stock, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter provided.

Sec. 25. That for the purpose of raising money sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds held by the State, from time to time, as the money may be needed to pay for the work done, to execute and issue, to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate \$500,000, seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, or more than one-half of which shall be paid in cash, and another half in stock, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter provided.

Sec. 26. That for the purpose of raising money sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds held by the State, from time to time, as the money may be needed to pay for the work done, to execute and issue, to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate \$500,000, seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, or more than one-half of which shall be paid in cash, and another half in stock, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter provided.

Sec. 27. That for the purpose of raising money sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds held by the State, from time to time, as the money may be needed to pay for the work done, to execute and issue, to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate \$500,000, seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, or more than one-half of which shall be paid in cash, and another half in stock, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter provided.

Sec. 28. That for the purpose of raising money sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds held by the State, from time to time, as the money may be needed to pay for the work done, to execute and issue, to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate \$500,000, seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, or more than one-half of which shall be paid in cash, and another half in stock, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter provided.

Sec. 29. That for the purpose of raising money sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds held by the State, from time to time, as the money may be needed to pay for the work done, to execute and issue, to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate \$500,000, seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, or more than one-half of which shall be paid in cash, and another half in stock, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter provided.

Sec. 30. That for the purpose of raising money sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds held by the State, from time to time, as the money may be needed to pay for the work done, to execute and issue, to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate \$500,000, seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, or more than one-half of which shall be paid in cash, and another half in stock, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter provided.

Sec. 31. That for the purpose of raising money sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds held by the State, from time to time, as the money may be needed to pay for the work done, to execute and issue, to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate \$500,000, seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, or more than one-half of which shall be paid in cash, and another half in stock, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter provided.

Sec. 32. That for the purpose of raising money sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds held by the State, from time to time, as the money may be needed to pay for the work done, to execute and issue, to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate \$500,000, seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, or more than one-half of which shall be paid in cash, and another half in stock, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter provided.

Sec. 33. That for the purpose of raising money sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds held by the State, from time to time, as the money may be needed to pay for the work done, to execute and issue, to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate \$500,000, seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, or more than one-half of which shall be paid in cash, and another half in stock, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter provided.

Sec. 34. That for the purpose of raising money sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds held by the State, from time to time, as the money may be needed to pay for the work done, to execute and issue, to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate \$500,000, seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, or more than one-half of which shall be paid in cash, and another half in stock, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter provided.

Sec. 35. That for the purpose of raising money sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds held by the State, from time to time, as the money may be needed to pay for the work done, to execute and issue, to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate \$500,000, seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, or more than one-half of which shall be paid in cash, and another half in stock, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter provided.

Sec. 36. That for the purpose of raising money sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds held by the State, from time to time, as the money may be needed to pay for the work done, to execute and issue, to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate \$500,000, seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, or more than one-half of which shall be paid in cash, and another half in stock, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter provided.

Sec. 37. That for the purpose of raising money sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds held by the State, from time to time, as the money may be needed to pay for the work done, to execute and issue, to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate \$500,000, seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, or more than one-half of which shall be paid in cash, and another half in stock, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter provided.

Sec. 38. That for the purpose of raising money sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds held by the State, from time to time, as the money may be needed to pay for the work done, to execute and issue, to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate \$500,000, seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, or more than one-half of which shall be paid in cash, and another half in stock, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter provided.

Sec. 39. That for the purpose of raising money sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds held by the State, from time to time, as the money may be needed to pay for the work done, to execute and issue, to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate \$500,000, seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, or more than one-half of which shall be paid in cash, and another half in stock, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter provided.

Sec. 40. That for the purpose of raising money sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds held by the State, from time to time, as the money may be needed to pay for the work done, to execute and issue, to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate \$500,000, seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, or more than one-half of which shall be paid in cash, and another half in stock, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter provided.

Sec. 41. That for the purpose of raising money sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds held by the State, from time to time, as the money may be needed to pay for the work done, to execute and issue, to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate \$500,000, seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, or more than one-half of which shall be paid in cash, and another half in stock, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter provided.

Sec. 42. That for the purpose of raising money sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds held by the State, from time to time, as the money may be needed to pay for the work done, to execute and issue, to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate \$500,000, seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, or more than one-half of which shall be paid in cash, and another half in stock, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter provided.

Sec. 43. That for the purpose of raising money sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds held by the State, from time to time, as the money may be needed to pay for the work done, to execute and issue, to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate \$500,000, seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, or more than one-half of which shall be paid in cash, and another half in stock, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter provided.

Sec. 44. That for the purpose of raising money sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds held by the State, from time to time, as the money may be needed to pay for the work done, to execute and issue, to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate \$500,000, seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, or more than one-half of which shall be paid in cash, and another half in stock, upon the terms